

NEW GENERA OF *AGDISTIDÆ* AND *PTEROPHORIDÆ*.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD WALSINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

The following species will shortly be figured with structural drawings in "Novitates Lepidopterologicae."

(Continued from page 218).

STEGANODACTYLA, *gen. nov.*

Type *Steganodactyla concursa*, Wlsm.

Antennæ somewhat stout, simple or slightly pubescent; basal joint elongate, but scarcely enlarged.

Maxillary palpi obsolete.

Labial palpi projecting the length of the head beyond it; second and apical joints approximately equal, apical joint depressed.

Haustellum long, slender, naked.

Head tufted with bifid spatulate scales.

Fore-wings undivided; narrow, elongate, evenly expanding outwards from the base; apical margin deeply indented below the pointed and falcate apex; anal angle nearly square but slightly blunted. *Neuration*, 12 veins; 1 furcate at base; 8 and 9 from a common stem, 8 to apex; rest separate.

Hind-wings undivided; deeply scalloped below the produced apex and again below the middle of the outer margin; with long cilia. *Neuration*, 7 veins; all separate.

Abdomen dilated laterally, fringed at the edges and ornamented above.

Legs, posterior pair with two pairs of long equal spurs, at the base of each spur a fringe of projecting scales.

This genus agrees in the neuration of the hind-wings with *Agdistis* and *Ochirotica*, to which it is nearly allied; it differs in the very distinctly excavate margins of the hind-wings, which, unless we are dealing with a separate and parallel line of development, would appear to indicate a retention of some indication of the lines of fissure represented in the true *Pterophoridae*, the loss of which has also apparently involved the loss of one of the nervules.

STEGANODACTYLA CONCURSA, *sp. nov.*

Antennæ, palpi, and head, pale ochreous.

Thorax pale ochreous, anterior and posterior margins somewhat flecked with brownish scales.

Fore-wings pale ochreous, costal margin narrowly tinged with brownish-fuscous, interrupted with very pale ochreous spots; beyond the middle a line of scattered brownish-fuscous scales, commencing before the middle, follows the upper edge of the discal cell; a similar line of scales, both much interrupted, is adjacent to the dorsal margin, and extends slightly upwards at the end of the cell, but is continued beyond

it to the anal angle; along the apical margin is a distinct brownish-fuscous patch containing from three to five dark ocellated spots; a dark fuscous line running along the base of the cilia from the anal angle to the apex; the cilia, with this exception, are very pale ochreous, with a fuscous patch before the anal angle.

Exp. alar., 16 mm.

Hind-wings pale tawny-brown, cilia the same colour with a pale ochreous line along their base; a fringe of long scales near the abdominal margin runs from the base along the first vein.

Abdomen pale ochreous, a dark fuscous band running down the centre, dilated at the base and posteriorly, it does not reach the penultimate segments.

Legs, posterior pair pale ochreous, banded with brownish-fuscous above the spurs and on the tarsal joints; spurs equal in length and tinged with brown above.

Hab.: CEYLON, Pundaloya, one specimen bred from a larva on *Argyreia* (E. E. Green).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

The falcate apex of the fore-wings is clearly defined by a strong line at the base of the cilia, and the deep scallops in the margins of the hind-wings are also clearly shown by a pale line, which follows the outline, between veins 2 and 3 the margin is straightened in contrast with the concave outline above and below it.

I am indebted to Mr. Green for the following notes:—

"The larva feeds between the unexpanded leaves of *Argyreia*. Colour pale dull green tinged with dull purple. A double, short, transverse ridge on each segment ending on each side in a short tubercle, each tipped with a single curved bristle. An interrupted pale subdorsal line, followed by a small black spot on the 5th to 12th segments. A well-defined fringe of soft hairs below the spiracles. The fourth segment is the largest. Legs 16. Length, 5 mm."

STEGANODACTYLA CONNEXIVA, *sp. nov.*

Antennæ whitish.

Palpi whitish; apical joint tinged with chestnut-brown externally; a narrow streak of the same colour on the outer side of the middle joint.

Head white in front, with brown scales behind.

Thorax snow-white, the anterior and posterior margins chestnut-brown.

Fore-wings snow-white along the middle from the base to the apex, costal and dorsal margins chestnut-brown, varied with brownish-fuscous, especially on the outer half of the wing; the brown costal band is dilated outwardly from the base to the end of the cell, where it slightly interrupts the white ground-colour of the wing by meeting the apex of a triangular projection arising from the dorsal band; a similar projection arises from the dorsal band before the middle, but does not quite reach the costal band; the apical margin is narrowly ferruginous-brown, interrupted only at the extreme apex, where it almost joins the costo-apical cilia, which are of the same colour; the white space before the apex is slightly streaked and mottled with brown scales; cilia golden-brown, with a dark ferruginous-brown shade along the basal half, which is interrupted on the dorsal margin.

Exp. alar., 17 mm.

Hind-wings tawny-brown; cilia greyish.

Abdomen flattened and dilated posteriorly with alternate bands of chestnut-brown and snow-white, margined at the sides, except on the penultimate segments, with chestnut-brown projecting fringes; the apical segment brown, with a whitish band; the pattern of the abdomen, which is very distinctly marked, may be described as consisting of three white and three brown bands, the white ones of about equal width, the brown ones decreasing in width as they become more remote from the thorax; the first two of these brown bands are more or less interrupted by white scales at the sides, but not interrupting the brown marginal fringe.

Legs, posterior pair rich ferruginous-brown, with white bands on the tibiae and on the tarsi, and a conspicuous white spot in the fringe above the second pair of spurs; spurs brown above, white beneath.

Hab.: PEGU, Thandsung (Karen Hills, 4000 ft., *W. Doherty*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

SOCHCHORA, Wkr.

Cat. Lp. Ins., B. M., XXX, 952 (1864).

Type *Sochchora donatella*, Wkr.

Antennæ (♀) setiform, simple, shorter than half the length of the fore-wing.

Maxillary palpi obsolete.

Labial palpi porrect, smooth; apical joint more slender and somewhat shorter than the second.

Head clothed with bifid scales.

Fore-wings bilobed; narrow at the base, widened beyond the middle, apical margin oblique and slightly sinuous, anal angle well-defined, apex slightly depressed, falcate in the appearance of the apical cilia; cleft to less than one-fourth from the middle of the apical margin. *Neuration*, 12 veins; 8 and 9 from a common stem; rest separate; 2 from near angle of cell.

Hind-wings with three lobes; the upper cleft very short, reaching to about one-third from the apical margin, the lower cleft reaching to three-fourths; upper lobe rounded and spatulate with a tooth of scales about the anal angle; the second lobe pointed, ensiform, with a tooth of scales at the anal angle; the third lobe linear, tufted with a tooth of scales near the apex. *Neuration*, 8 veins; 5 and 6 short.

Abdomen somewhat dilated.

Hind-legs with two pairs of very long spurs; with short appressed scale tufts at the joints.

According to Meyrick's tabulation this genus would approach *Platyptilia*, from which it differs very decidedly in the absence of a projecting tuft in front of the head, as well as the slender palpi, and more especially in the very slender linear third lobe of the hind-wings, which is in strong contrast to that of *Platyptilia*, and gives at once the appearance of *Oxyptilus*.

SOCHCHORA DONATELLA, Wkr.

Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXX, 952 (1864).

Walker's description of the species runs as follows:—

"*Female*.—Gilded ferruginous-red, paler beneath. Fore wings with a few short paler streaks; an abbreviated transverse black partly cinereous-bordered line beyond the middle; a more exterior whitish dentate transverse line; marginal line black; fringe cinereous; costa mostly black. Hind-wings blackish, reddish at the base.

Var.—Fore-wings dark reddish brown.

Length of the body 4 lines; of the wings 8 lines."

Hab.: BRAZIL, Ega (*Wkr.*), Petropolis (*Wlsm.*).

My specimen agrees with his dark reddish-brown variety; he might have added that the posterior portion of the thorax and the base of the abdomen are whitish-ochreous; the legs are rich ferruginous-brown, the basal portion of each joint slightly paler; the under-side of the body whitish-ochreous, of the wings only slightly paler than the upper-side.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON SOME BRITISH AND EXOTIC COCCIDÆ (No. 21).

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PLATE II.

LECANIUM LAURI.

(*cf.* Ent. Mo. Mag., xxv, p. 57).

In a former volume (*l. c.*) I described as *L. lauri*, Boisd., flat scales found on bay leaves at Southampton and Lewisham, and although early in the year, yet as there were young larvæ beneath the largest of them, I concluded they were mature. Early in October, 1890, however, on leaves of the same bay tree at Lewisham, and on others sent by Mr. Bignell, of Stonehouse, Devon, besides many young insects, there were several scales of the preceding brood, dead and empty, and these showed there had been a further development, for although not of larger dimensions the median area had become plump, smooth and brown, yet the lines radiating thence to the margins remained and were black, and in all the scales, of every age, the eyes were not black as in *L. hesperidum*. Adverting to Signoret's doubt if *L. lauri* were distinct from *L. hesperidum*, I sent some of these bay leaf scales, and also some of *L. hesperidum* from orange trees, to Mr. R. Newstead, to prepare and mount for examination; this he has had the kindness to do, and to communicate the result, as follows:—